Form 10-300 (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: Illinois
COUNTY: Cook
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Old Chicago Water Tower District

AND/OR HISTORIC: Chicago Avenue Water Tower and Pumping Station

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: The East and West sides of North Michigal Ave between East Chicago and East Pearson Street, Chicago

CITY OR TOWN: 7th Cong. Dist.-Cardiss Collins

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Illinois	17	Cook	031

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
[X] District [ ] Building [X] Site [ ] Structure [ ] Object	[ ] Public [ ] Private [ ] Both	Public Acquisition: [ ] In Process [ ] Being Considered	[X] Occupied [ ] Unoccupied [X] Preservation work in progress	Yes: [X] Restricted [ ] Unrestricted [ ] No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

[ ] Agricultural	[ ] Government	[X] Park	[ ] Transportation	[ ] Comments
[ ] Commercial	[ ] Industrial	[ ] Private Residence	[X] Other (Specify) Pumping Station	
[ ] Educational	[ ] Military	[ ] Religious		
[ ] Entertainment	[ ] Museum	[ ] Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: City of Chicago, Dept. of Waters and Sewers
STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall, Room 403, 121 N. LaSalle Street
CITY OR TOWN: Chicago
STATE: Illinois
CODE: 17

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Bureau of Maps and Plats, Dept. of Public Works, City of Chicago
STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall, Room 803, 121 N. LaSalle Street
CITY OR TOWN: Chicago
STATE: Illinois
CODE: 17

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1956, 1960 [ ] Federal [X] State [ ] County [ ] Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C.
STATE:
CODE: 1

FOR NPS USE ONLY
STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Description-

Begun in 1866-67, the construction of the present Pumping Station and Water Tower was executed according to the design of William W. Boyington, known for the design of the old Stock Exchange and the first University of Chicago. The Pumping Station and Water Tower are built of rough faced Joliet limestone blocks in a style known as 'castellated gothic'. The Pumping Station is two stories high with a low-pitched roof. Turrets rise from every corner of the structure. A tall limestone smokestack, which is a smaller and less elaborate version of the shaft of the tower, rises from the east side of the building. The exterior of the Tower is devided into five sections which rise in diminishing size from the lowest which is 40 feet square. Turrets extend up from the four corners of each of the three rectangular lower sections, the walls of which are surmounted by cut stone battlements. From this three part base rises an octagonal shaft with a turreted and battlemented top, which, in turn, is capped by a cupola of steel with a copper roof. The Pumping Station presently is connected by a series of tunnels under Lake Michigan to several cribs. Chesbrough, the engineer, was responsible for the crib two miles out which pumps 2750 gallons of water per stroke from its well. Other cribs include one which is four miles out, another called the northeast crib, and the Carter H. Harrison crib. Being quite an engineering feat of its day, Chesbrough's crib ought to be included as part of the Historic Site.

The exteriors of the buildings survived the Chicago Fire of 1871 with minor damage, while the interior of the Pumping Station was gutted, cutting off water supply to the city for eight days. Damage was repaired quickly. In 1906, extensive repair again was necessary, this time in connection with the installation of new pumping equiptment, but the facade was not altered. The Tower and Pumping Station retain their dominance over Michigan Avenue (then Pine Street) hiding behind their decorative facades sophisticated water works machinery which still serves the area from Madison Street north to Fullerton Avenue and from Lake Michigan west to Ashland Avenue.

History-

The first city-wide water works was begun by a private company at the foot of Chicago Avenue in 1852, and the buildings were completed the next year. Water was pumped from a crib 600 feet offshore into three reservoirs, one on each side of the city, and from them into an evergrowing system of pipes into the houses of people who payed for the service. With the rapid growth of the city, the double problem of water supply and waste disposal became more complex. Sewage was ejected into the river, and carried into the lake, resulting in a high incidence of typhoid. In 1855, the Chicago Board of Sewerage Commission was formed to seek out solutions to the problems of waste disposal and drainage which were hindering commercial development of the city, rain and water not being adequately removed from the business streets. Ellis Sylvester Chesbrough was selected to tackle the problem. Chesbrough, who was made City Engineer, had quit school at the age of nine because his father's business

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Description (No. 8) History cont.-

had failed. He worked in a counting house and then became a chainman with a company surveying railway land in the Baltimore area. His engineering education was received at this time because some of his co-workers were army engineers. He was laid off due to the depression after the panic of 1837. In 1842 he went to stay with hid father in Providence, Rhode Island, and frequented a railroad workshop where he learned the practical use of tools. He tried farming for awhile but was not successful. He then returned to his profession as chief engineer of a division of the Boston water works. He was a quick learner and added hydraulic engineering to his skills. In 1851 he became Boston's chief engineer and remained there until he came to Chicago.

As City Engineer, Chesbrough began to push for a water tunnel out under the lake to a point where it was certain the water would be pure. The original private water works company had been taken over in 1861 by the newly formed Board of Public Works. Chesbrough convinced the board to adopt his scheme for eliminating the water and sewage problems and ground was broken in 1864. The tunnel 66 feet beneath the lake bed and extending two miles from shore, was completed in December of 1866, attracting world wide attention as an engineerin g feat. Construction of the present Pumpin Station was proceeding slowly in order that the water supply would not be interrupted, and a new third pump, capable of pumping 18 million gallons of water a day was installed. At this time, pumping engines sent water into the mains in a series of surges so that at one moment there would be no pressure and at the next, pressure so great that it could cause flooding or damage to the pipes. To equalize the pressure, a vertical pipe, called a standpipe, eas inserted in the horizontal pipe leading from the pump, so that the excessive pressure would be relieved by the water's rising into the standpipe. It is this standpipe that the Water Tower was built to house. The pipe became defunct when new pumping equiptment was installed in 1906, and was removed in 1911. It was during this period until 1914, when fire-damaged masonry and the original iron cupola were replaced. A new staircase was also added.

Presentation in Existing Surveys (No. 6) cont.-

Illinois Historic Structures Survey 1972 (state)
1800 South Prairie Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60610

Commission on Historical and Architectural Landmarks 1973 (local)
320 North Clark Street, Room 800, Chicago, Illinois
(designated a "Chicago Landmark" by the City Council, Oct. 6, 1971)

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Geographical Data

U.T.M.

A 16-448,125-E
16-4,638,360-N

B 16-448,315-E
16-4,638,360-N

C 16-448,315-E
16-4,638,260-N

D 16-448,125-E
16-4,638,260-N

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: Illinois	
COUNTY: Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Old Chicago Water Tower District

AND/OR HISTORIC: Chicago Avenue Water Tower and Pumping Station

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: The East and West sides of North Michigan Avenue between East Chicago Avenue and East Pearson Street.

CITY OR TOWN: Chicago

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Illinois		Cook	

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building	☒ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☒ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☒ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☒ Other *(Specify)*	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious	Pumping Station	
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: City of Chicago, Department of Waters and Sewers

STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall, Room 403, 121 North LaSalle Street

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Chicago,	Illinois	

STATE: ILLINOIS

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Bureau of Maps and Plats, Dept. of Public Works, City of Chgo.

STREET AND NUMBER: City Hall, Room 803, 121 North LaSalle Street

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Chicago	Illinois	

COUNTY: COOK

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1956, 1960, 1964 ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER: ▶ CONTINUED, #6 ◀

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Washington	D. C.	

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* completed 1869

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☐ Commerce	☐ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Water Tower and Pumping Station serve as an architectural link with Chicago's pre-fire history in the central area of the city. They alone survived the fire and remain as examples of the sort of eclectic architecture predominant in this fashionable area of the city in which Pine Street (now Michigan Ave.) was the main thoroughfare. Although not an architectural tour de force, the buildings are typical of the aesthetic of the 19th century, that a building should be both utilitarian and architecturally pleasing. The buildings are the land terminus for the two mile tunnel dug under Lake Michigan, this in itself a most notable accomplishment of 19th century engineering. This tunnel, which provided a solution to the city's water work's problems, helped make Chicago's further development possible and is important in this respect as a landmark to civic pride. The district was declared a National Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Andreas, A. T. History of Chicago. Vol. 2. Chicago; The AT. Andreas Co., publishers, 1885. p.69. illustrated on p. 742. references to W. W.Boyngton, pp. 509,512,564,601,644.
Chicago City Manual, 1913. pp. 34-6. In the Chicago Historical Society Library, Article, "Chicago Water Tower Restored" and drawing. "Summary of formation on the Old Chicago Water Tower District". Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks. June 1971.
Randall, Frank A. History of the Development of Building Construction in Chicago. Urbana; The University of Illinois Press, 1949. p.53.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY									OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE						LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds				Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"				°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"									
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"									
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"									

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Lizan Kehoe, Senior Research Assistant and John Hern, Staff Writer

ORGANIZATION
Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks

DATE
Feb. 21, 1975

STREET AND NUMBER:
320 North Clark Street, Room 800

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STATE
Illinois

CODE
17

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name William Wheeler

Title State Historic Preservation Officer - State of Illinois

Date February 7, 1975

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☒ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Construction of the Pumping Station started in 1866; the Water Tower was begun in 1867. Both are built of rough-faced yellow limestone blocks, in a style commonly known as castellated Gothic.

In 1871, the Chicago Fire caused only minor damage to the Water Tower, while the interior of the Pumping Station was gutted. The water supply of the city was virtually cut off for eight days. Damage to the building was quickly repaired, however, so that water distribution could return to normal.

The Water Tower was constructed to house the standpipe, 3 feet wide and 138 feet high, that was essential to stabilize the pressure of the city's early water supply system. The standpipe, unnecessary after new pumping equipment was installed in 1906, was removed in 1911. The exterior of the Tower is divided into five sections, which rise in diminishing size from the lowest, which is 40 feet square. Turrets extend up from the four corners of each of the three rectangular lower sections, the walls of which are surmounted by cut-stone battlements. From this three-part base rises an octagonal shaft with a turreted and battlemented top, which, in turn, is capped by a cupola of steel with a copper roof. Extensive restoration was undertaken from 1911 to 1914, when fire-damaged masonry was replaced; a new staircase installed, and the original iron cupola replaced with the present unit.

The Pumping Station is identical in style to the Water Tower. It is two stories high, with a low-pitched hipped roof. Turrets rise from every corner of the structure. A tall limestone smokestake--a smaller and less elaborate version of the shaft of the shaft of the Tower--rises from the east side of the building. Extensive repair was undertaken in connection with the installation of new pumping equipment in 1906. The Pumping Station is still in operation and serves the area from Madison Street north to Fullerton Avenue and from Lake Michigan west to Ashland Avenue.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* Construction completed 1869.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☒ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitorian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Water Tower and Pumping Station are Chicago's only physical link with pre-Fire history in the central area of the City, since the two structures were the only buildings in this area to survive the Chicago Fire of 1871. The district is a typical example of the public architecture of its day as well as of the eclectic movement in America following the Civil War. The buildings are not considered an architectural tour de force, but they are, along with the water cribs out in audacity which made Chicago's development possible. The district is the land terminus for the tunnel which supplied Chicago's demand for water. The tunnel was dug under Lake Michigan for a distance of two miles, a most notable feat of 19th century American engineering. This district is also a clue to the development of urban America in the 1800s. The Old Water Tower was not really a tower but rather a mask, hiding behind its decorative facade the sophisticated machinery of a water works system, an expression of the idea that a structure could be aesthically pleasing as well as utilitarian. This area, prior to the Fire and for many years thereafter, was a most fashionable and prominent residential neighborhood with Pine Street (Michigan Avenue) being its major thoroughfare. The district was a solution to the problems of reality within the framework of the 19th century aesthetics and beliefs of what a city should be. All that remains today of that past era is this district. The tower at one time dominated Pine Street as it today dominates Michigan Avenue, a landmark to civic pride. The district was designated a "Chicago Landmark" by the City Council in 1971, and was declared a National Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1973.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Andreas, A. T. History of Chicago. Vol. 2. Chicago: The A. T. Andreas Company, Publishers, 1885. p. 69. Illustrated on p. 742. References to W. W. Boyington: pp. 509, 512, 516, 564, 601, 632, 644.

Chicago City Manual, 1913. pp. 34-6. In the Library of the Chicago Historical Society. Article "Chicago Water Tower Restored" and drawing.

"Summary of Information on the Old Chicago Water Tower District". Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks. (June, 1971).

Randall, Frank A. History of the Development of Building Construction in Chicago. Urbana: The University of Illinois Press, 1949. p. 53. Bibliography.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Henry A. Dovilas, Administrative Assistant and John F. Hern, Senior Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION: Commission on Chicago Historical & Architectural Landmarks

DATE: July 17, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: 320 North Clark Street, Room 800

CITY OR TOWN: Chicago

STATE: Illinois

CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

6. Illinois Historic Structures Survey (state)
1972
1800 South Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Commission on Chicago Historical & Architectural Landmarks (local)
1973
320 North Clark Street, Room 800, Chicago, Illinois
(Designated as a "Chicago Landmark" by the City Council, October 6, 1971)

Commission on Chicago
Historical and Architectural
Landmarks
320 North Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

#1973, 71

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Old Chicago Water Tower District

AND/OR HISTORIC: Chicago Avenue Water Tower and Pumping Station

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: The East and West sides of North Michigan Avenue between East Chicago Avenue and East Pearson Street

CITY OR TOWN: Chicago

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	COOE
Illinois		Cook	

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREOIT: Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks, Richard Nickel, Photographer

DATE OF PHOTO: 1971

NEGATIVE FILEO AT: above Commission, 320 N. Clark St., Rm. 800, Chicago, Ill., 60610

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIDE VIEW, OIRECTION, ETC.

View towards the northeast, showing the Water Tower (left), and the Pumping Station (right), as well as Michigan Avenue, with the John Hancock Building in the background.

Commission on Chicago
Historical and Architectural
Landmarks
320 North Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

#1773-72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Old Chicago Water Tower District

AND/OR HISTORIC: Chicago Avenue Water Tower and Pumping Station

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: The East and West sides of North Michigan Avenue between East Chicago Avenue and East Pearson Street

CITY OR TOWN: Chicago

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Illinois		Cook	

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks, Richard Nickel, Photographer

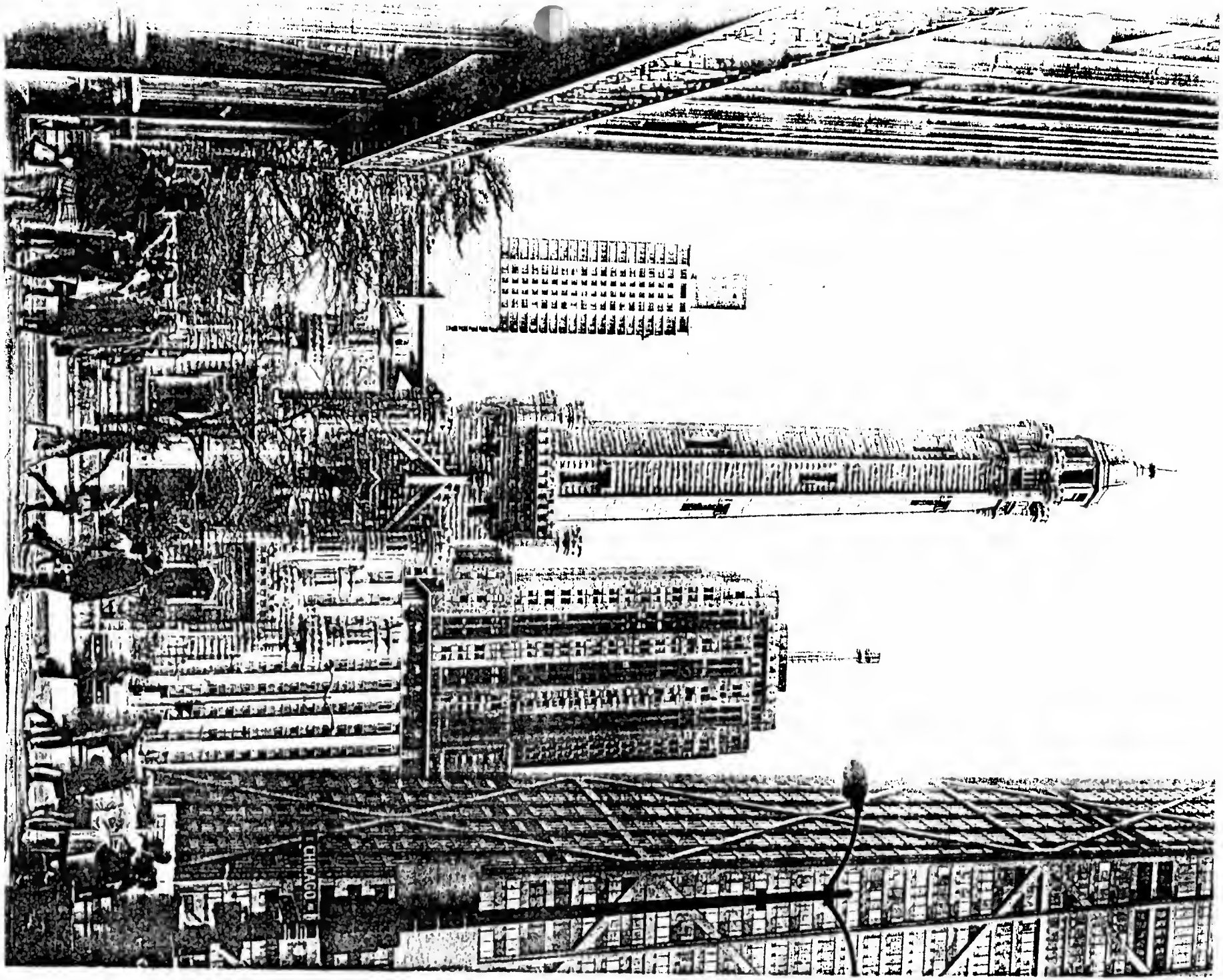
DATE OF PHOTO: 1971

NEGATIVE FILED AT: above Commission, 320 N. Clark St., Rm. 800, Chicago, Ill., 60610

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

View looking North from the Southwest corner of N. Michigan Ave. and E. Chicago Ave., showing the Water Tower.


CHICAGO

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Old Chicago Water Tower District

AND/OR HISTORIC: Chicago Avenue Water Tower and Pumping Station

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: The East and West sides of North Michigan Avenue between East Chicago Avenue and East Pearson Street

CITY OR TOWN: Chicago

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Illinois		Cook	

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: USGS / Chicago Loop Quadrangle

SCALE: 1 : 24000

DATE: 1963

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.